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breweries has been planned, each with an annual production capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 hectoliters and subordinate to regional food industry organizations. The Novogrudka and Polotsk breweries, also in the Belorussian SSR, were recently put into operation.(3)

The following information was included in an article entitled "For Further Simplification of Administrative Apparatus and Economy in Its Operation" by P. Chagovets:

There are several ministries in the Ukrainian SSR which are not concerning themselves with simplifying their administrative apparatus and cutting down operating expenses. For example, there are many superfluous trusts under the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Ukrainian SSR. The Drogobychskaya Oblast Alcohol Trust incorporates eight small plants and has an administrative apparatus of 33 men, whose wages cost hundreds of thousands of rubles annually. The L'vovskaya Oblast Liqueur and Vodka Trust incorporates only three plants, but its administrative staff is almost as large as that of the Drogobychskaya Oblast trust. There is also a L'vovskaya Oblast Beer Trust incorporating 20 small plants. It would be expedient to unite these three trusts.(4)

In 1952, food industry enterprises of the Moldavian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 2,100 hectoliters of beer.(5)

In 1954, construction is to begin on a bottling plant, in Borzhomi in the Georgian SSR, with an estimated annual production of 60 million half-liter bottles of mineral water.(1)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 100,000 decaliters of beer above the 1953 plan.(6)

A carbonated-water factory in Komsomol'sk-on-Amur in Khabarovskiy Kray is to be put into operation in 1953.(7) The Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk, and Kansk breweries in Krasnoyarskiy Kray are being considerably expanded.(8) Breweries in Suchan, Artem, and Nakhodka in Primorskiy Kray are to be put into operation in 1953. The largest brewery in Primorskiy Kray, the Vladivostok Brewery, has been replenished with new, highly productive machinery.(9) A large brewery which is to produce 16,000 hectoliters of beer annually is being constructed in Bugul'ma in the Tatarskaya ASSR.(10)

The Kazakh SSR food industry is to start construction of two breweries in 1954.(11)

The Ashkhabad Soft Drinks Plant in the Turkmen SSR is producing 15,000 liters of kvass and up to 12,000 bottles of lemonade daily.(12)

Construction of a soft-drinks plant in Frunze and a brewery in Osh, both in the Kirgiz SSR, is to be started in 1954.(13)

#### Flour-Milling, Bread-Baking, and Macaroni Industries

The USSR macaroni industry produced 94,000 metric tons of macaroni in 1940, 135,000 metric tons in 1950, and is to produce more than 300,000 metric tons in 1953, or more than three times as much as in 1940. Production of packaged macaroni is to increase from 500 metric tons in 1940 to 19,000 metric tons in 1953. Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced more than 9,000 metric tons of macaroni above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(14)

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In 1953, the Estonian SSR food industry is to exceed its 1952 bread and bakery-goods production by 5,500 metric tons and is to increase production of macaroni, vermicelli, and noodles by 20 percent.(15)

The food industry of the Lithuanian SSR is to produce 500 metric tons of macaroni before the end of 1953.

A new bakery has been constructed in Klaypeda in the Lithuanian SSR. Construction of a large bakery in Shyaulay has been started.(16) As of 17 September 1953, production of bread and bread products in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR, had increased by 6,900 metric tons as compared with 1951.(17)

Construction of a mechanized bread-baking plant with conveyer ovens has been completed in Osepovichi, Belorussian SSR. New equipment is now being installed. New mechanized bread-baking plants with the same type ovens are under construction in Pinsk, Mozyr', Baranovichi, Lida, and Slutsk. A bakery has been constructed in Stolbtsy. Forty-two bakeries are under construction in rayon centers, workers' settlements, and large populated areas of the republic.

Operational improvement in existing bread-baking enterprises of the Belorussian SSR is being accomplished by the installation of the newest types of machinery. Direct-fired, canal, and other ovens of old design in all bread-baking enterprises of Belkhele (Belorussian SSR Bread-Baking Trust) are to be replaced in 1953 with larger-capacity conveyer ovens which increase production and save fuel. The newest type of molding and separating machine for "baranka" (horn-shaped roll) production has been installed at the Minsk Bread-Baking Plant No 1. More than 80 percent of the labor-consuming work connected with flour sifting, dough measuring, and dough finishing is now mechanized in enterprises of the trust.(18)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 18 new bread-baking plants are to be put into operation in the Belorussian SSR. A large bread-baking combine in Orsha is to be constructed during this period.(3)

Food enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 600 metric tons of macaroni products above the 1953 plan.(2)

The second section of the largest bakery and confectionary-products combine in the Donbass has been put into operation in Stalino, Ukrainian SSR. Construction of bread-baking plants in Shcheglovka and Chasov Yar has been completed. New bread-baking plants have been put into operation in Konstantinovka, Snezhnyy, and other cities of Stalinskaya Oblast.(19) A bread-baking combine, the third in the city, is under construction in Zaporozh'ye. Daily production of the combine is to be 60 metric tons of bread and bakery products. Construction is to be started in the near future on a bread-baking combine in Bol'shoy Tokmak, Zaporozhskaya Oblast.(20)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 500 metric tons of macaroni products above the 1953 plan.(21)

During the first half of August 1953, the Foti Flour-Milling Combine in the Georgian SSR produced 27,000 pud of flour above the plan.(22) The Tbilisi Bread-Baking Plant No 6, also in the Georgian SSR, is ready for operation and will have an estimated daily production of 50 metric tons of bread.(1)

Light and Food Industry enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR are to exceed 1950 production of bread and bakery products by 9,000 metric tons in 1953.(23) Republic food industry enterprises produced 360 metric tons of macaroni products above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. The Baku Macaroni Factory, which is being reconstructed, is to produce 165 metric tons of macaroni above the 1953 plan.(6)

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Leningrad flour-milling combines imeni V. I. Lenin and imeni S. M. Kirov and the Lesogorskiy Combine, all in Leningradskaya Oblast, pledged to produce 44,500 metric tons of flour above the 1953 plan including 38,000 metric tons of graded flour.(24) Enterprises of the Leningradskaya Oblast food industry subordinate to the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 380 metric tons of bread and bakery products above the 1953 plan. The Leningrad Bread-Baking Trust of the same ministry pledged to produce 450 metric tons of pastry and tarts, 625 metric tons of pryaniki (soft, spicy cookies), and 1,900 metric tons of cookies above the 1953 plan.(24)

The Orel Groats Plant in Orlovskaya Oblast is now under construction.(25) Mills of the Saratovskaya Oblast Flour-Milling Trust produced nearly 37,000 metric tons of graded wheat flour in July 1953, and more than 42,000 metric tons in August.(26)

The Kazakh SSR food industry is to produce four times as much macaroni in 1954 as in 1940. The republic food industry is to start construction of three bread-baking plants in 1954.(11)

Of 27 flour-milling enterprises in the Tadzhik SSR, 25 enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of 1953.(27)

The Kok-Yangak, Talass, and Naryn bread-baking plants are now under construction in the Kirgiz SSR.(28) Another bread-baking plant is to be constructed in Prezheval'sk in 1954.(13)

#### Canning Industry

During the first half 1953, USSR canned-goods production increased 13.5 percent compared with 1952. In 1953, the industry is to produce 1.5 times as many canned goods as in 1950.(29) In 1953, canneries of the USSR are to produce 18 million more jars of stewed fruits, 29 million more jars of tomato and fruit juices, 7 million more jars of pickled and canned cucumbers, and 22 million more jars of vegetable dishes (borshch, cabbage soup, rassolnik, and beetroot soup) than were produced in 1952.(30) Canned-goods production in 1953 is to include more than 300 million jars of canned vegetables, nearly 100 million jars of tomato juice and tomato sauce, and more than 600 million jars of canned fruits, which is to include more than 100 million jars of stewed fruit and juices and 150 million jars of preserves and jam.

As of August 1953, canneries of Glavkonserv (Main Administration of Canning Industry) were producing more than 250 types of canned vegetables, fruits, and berries. Individual canneries are producing quick-frozen peas, corn on the cob, mixed vegetables, plums, melons, cherries, and other fruits and vegetables. In 1953, USSR production of quick-frozen products is to be 2.5 times the prewar level.(29)

As of 29 August 1953, the Medvezh'yegorsk Soft Drinks Plant in the Karelo-Finnish SSR had started to procure and process mushrooms and berries. The plant is to produce more than 10,000 jars of pickled mushrooms and 16,000 jars of cranberry and bilberry preserves by the end of 1953.(31)

Canning enterprises of Tartu and Vil'yandi in the Estonian SSR produce 2,500,000 jars of canned fruits and vegetables annually.(32) The Vil'yandi Cannery is to produce 200,000 more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952.(33) By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of canned fruits and vegetables in the Estonian SSR is to triple that of 1950.(32)

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The Daugavpils Fruit Cannery in the Latvian SSR was scheduled to produce 20,000 jars of apple preserves in July 1953 but by 22 August no apples had even been prepared for canning. Of the 20,000 jars of cherry preserves to have been produced in July, only 1,200 jars were produced.(34) The Daugavpils Fruit Cannery pledged to produce 350,000 jars of canned vegetables above the plan for the third quarter 1953.(35) The Valmiyera Cannery, also in the Latvian SSR, doubled the July 1953 plan. The cannery is to produce 200,000 jars of prime-quality canned fruits and vegetables above the 1953 plan.(36)

During the last 5 years, canneries of the Belorussian SSR increased output of canned goods fourfold. During the second half of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 22 canneries are to be constructed in the republic, each of which will produce up to 10 million jars of canned goods annually. Some of these plants are to go into operation in 1953.(37) Three vegetable canneries are being constructed, one each in Kobrin, Khoyniki, and Gorynsk. Construction of two more such plants in Glubokskiy and Kalinkovichskiy rayons is to be started in 1954. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, canning enterprises of the Belorussian SSR are to produce 50 million more jars of canned vegetables, fruits, and berries annually than scheduled for the 1953 plan.

Twelve vegetable-drying enterprises are being constructed in the Belorussian SSR. Of these, the Gantsevichi and Bykhov are to be put into operation in 1953. In the near future, another 22 such enterprises are to be constructed in the republic.(3)

The Kherson Cannery imeni Stalin in Khersonskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR produced 69,800,000 jars of canned goods in 1951. The cannery is to increase this amount by 10 million jars in 1953.(38) During July and the first half of August 1953, the Voznesensk Fruit Cannery in Nikolayevskaya Oblast of the republic produced nearly 200,000 jars of canned fruits and vegetables above the plan.(20) The Romny Fruit Cannery in Sumskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR produced 27,000 jars of vegetables above the July 1953 plan. During the 1953 canning season, the cannery is to produce 850,000 more jars of canned goods than in 1952. The cannery pledged to produce 350,000 jars of canned goods and 50 metric tons of dried fruits above the 1953 plan.(39)

The Moldavian Canning Trust pledged to produce 9 million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(21) During the first 6 months of 1953, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May in the Moldavian SSR produced 5,300,000 more jars of canned goods than during the same period of 1952. The Bendery Cannery and the canneries imeni Mikoyan and Tkachenko produced 1.5 times as many canned goods during the first 6 months of 1953 as during the same period of 1952.(40)

More than 20 million rubles are to be spent in 1954 for plant reconstruction and development in the canning industry of the Moldavian SSR, as compared with 5 million rubles spent in 1952. In spring 1954, construction of a large cannery in Kamenka is to be started as well as the expansion of the canneries imeni 1 May, imeni Tkachenko, and imeni Mikoyan, and of the Tiraspol' Fruit Combine. Reconstruction of the Kalarash Cannery now in progress is to raise the plant's annual production capacity to 25 million jars. Reconstruction of the Cannery imeni 1 May is to result in an output of 12 million more jars of canned goods than were produced by all canning enterprises of the Moldavian SSR before World War II. Production capacities of the Glinyanskiy, Kalarash, Bendery, and imeni Mikoyan canneries are being doubled.(41)

As of 3 September 1953, the procurement office of Gruzkonservtrest (Georgian SSR Canning Trust) had shipped 30 million jars of canned fruits and vegetables to trade organizations, or 10 million more jars than were shipped in 1952.(42)

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The Gori Cannery in the Georgian SSR is to produce 4,500,000 more jars of canned goods in 1953 than were produced in 1952.(43) By 27 August 1953, the Kutaisi Cannery, also in the Georgian SSR, had produced 8,300,000 jars of canned goods from the 1953 fruit and vegetable harvest. The cannery is to produce 20 million jars of canned goods in 1953. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the cannery is to raise its production capacity to 25 million jars.(22) By 23 September 1953, the Sukhumi Cannery in the Georgian SSR had produced more than 500,000 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(44)

In 1953, the Armenian SSR canning industry is to increase production by 50 percent as compared with 1952. At present, five canneries in the republic are equipped with modern first-class machinery. These enterprises produce 63 types of canned goods.(45) Canneries of the Armkonservtrest (Armenian SSR Canning Trust) are to produce 1.5 times as many canned goods in 1953 as in 1950.(46) During the first 8 months of 1953, canneries of Armkonservtrest produced one million more jars of canned goods than during the corresponding period of 1952. Trust canneries to produce 2 million jars of stewed fruit and 200,000 jars of grape juice above the 1953 plan.(47)

The Ayruaskiy Cannery in the Armenian SSR is to produce nearly 2 million jars of canned goods in 1953. On 26 August 1953, the cannery shipped 23,000 boxes of canned apricots and cherries to Semipalatinsk and 25,000 boxes of Jelly to Astrakhan'.(48) The Kafan Cannery, also in the Armenian SSR, produced 77,000 standard jars of canned goods above the August 1953 plan.(49)

During July 1953, alone, canneries of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Canning Trust shipped nearly 100,000 jars of stewed fruit, jam, preserves, and marinades to Moscow, nearly 40,000 jars of canned goods to Leningrad, 38,000 jars to Murmansk, and more than 18,000 jars to Magnitogorsk. Enterprises of the trust fulfilled the plan for the first 7 months of 1953 by 107.8 percent, producing more than 12 million jars of preserves, jams, stewed fruits, sauces, juices, and marinades.(50) By 13 August 1953, canneries of the Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 2 million more jars of canned goods than were produced by the same date in 1952.(51)

From 1 to 13 August 1953, the Lenkoran Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 30,000 jars of canned goods above the plan.(52)

Construction of a cannery with an annual production capacity of 2 million jars of canned vegetables has been started in Spassk-Dal'niy Primorskiy Kray.(9) The Georgiyevsk Cannery in Stavropol'skiy Kray produced 300,000 jars of canned goods above the July 1953 plan.(53)

By 5 September 1953, the Groznyy Cannery in Groznenskaya Oblast had produced one million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan, and the Assinovskiy Cannery in the same oblast had produced more than 500,000 jars above the plan.(54)

The Dzhankoy Cannery in Krymskaya Oblast produced 140,000 jars of canned goods above the July 1953 plan. The plant pledged to produce one million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan. During the first 10 days of August 1953, the Simferopol' Cannery imeni Kirov, also in Krymskaya Oblast, produced 81,000 jars of canned vegetables above the plan.(55)

Enterprises of the Leningradskaya Oblast food industry subordinate to the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 40 metric tons of preserves above the 1953 plan.(24)

The Sverdlovskiy Drying Plant is now under construction in Orlovskaya Oblast. Construction of the Livny Drying Plant is to be started in 1953.(25)

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Enterprises of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast food industry in the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 3,600,000 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(11) During June, July, and August 1953, the Alma-Ata Fruit-Canning Combine produced 700,000 jars of dried fruits, preserves, and canned vegetables above the plan.(56) By 22 September 1953, the combine had produced 1,370,00 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.

By 22 September 1953, the Bostandykskiy Cannery in the Kazakh SSR had produced 150,000 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(57) As of this date, the cannery had produced nearly 2 million jars of canned goods during the 1953 canning season, or 164,000 more jars than were produced in 1952.(58)

The Kitab Cannery in the Uzbek SSR is to produce one million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than were produced in 1952.(59)

During July and the first 20 days of August 1953, the Cheptura Cannery in the Tadzhik SSR produced 41,700 jars of jam, jelly, and mixed fruit above the plan.(60)

In July 1953, the Tokmak Cannery in the Kirgiz SSR produced 130,000 more jars of canned goods than during the same period in 1952.(61) The plant produced more than 200,000 jars of canned goods above the August 1953 plan. The Tokmak Cannery pledged to produce 800,000 jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(62)

#### Confectionery Industry

Food enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced more than 15,000 metric tons of confectionery goods above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. USSR production of glazed chocolates and "Start" soft candies is to increase from 2,000 metric tons in 1950 to 4,600 metric tons in 1953.(14)

In 1953, the food industry of the Estonian SSR is to exceed 1952 confectionery production by 570 metric tons.(15)

There were nearly 30 small home-industry confectionery shops in bourgeois Latvia which produced 5,000 metric tons of confectionery in 1938. The three confectionery factories of Riga alone produced 21,400 metric tons of confectionery in 1952.(63)

The food industry of the Lithuanian SSR is to produce 650 metric tons of confectionery before the end of 1953. The Confectionery Factory imeni Karolis Pozhel and other confectionery factories in the Lithuanian SSR are to be reconstructed in the near future.(16)

Food enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 350 metric tons of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(2)

Confectionery enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR are to produce 152,000 metric tons of confectionery in 1953, which is 11.6 percent more than in 1952.(64) The Kiev Confectionery Factory imeni Karl Marks in the Ukrainian SSR produces 28,000 metric tons of confectionery annually.(65) The 1953 production capacity of the L'vov Confectionery Factory imeni Kirov, also in the Ukrainian SSR, is 4.5 times as great as it was in 1945. The factory's production in 1953 is to triple that of 1945. By the end of 1953, the factory will have produced 600 metric tons more wrapped and packed confectionery, 50 metric tons more chocolates, and 600 metric tons more glazed confectionery than in 1952.(66)

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In 1952, food industry enterprises of the Moldavian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 250 metric tons of confectionery.(5) Republic food industry enterprises pledged to produce 100 metric tons of khalva and 150 metric tons of cookies above the 1953 plan.(21)

The Sukhumi Confectionery Factory in the Georgian SSR is to produce 300 more metric tons of confectionery in 1953 than in 1952.(44) A confectionery factory is under construction in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR.(1)

Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 8,000 more metric tons of confectionery in 1953 than were produced in 1950. Republic confectionery enterprises are to produce 400 metric tons of prime-quality confectionery above the 1953 plan. During the first 8 months of 1953, these enterprises actually produced 557 metric tons of confectionery above the plan.(6)

Confectionery factories imeni Samoylova, imeni Mikoyan, and imeni Krupskaya in Leningradskaya Oblast, which are subordinate to the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR, pledged to produce 2,150 metric tons of confectionery and 150 metric tons of chocolates above the 1953 plan. Enterprises of the Leningradskaya Oblast Food Industry, also subordinate to the ministry, pledged to produce 240 metric tons of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(24)

The Bol'shevik Confectionery Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 1,100 metric tons of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(67) As of 27 September 1953, the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory, also in Moscow, had produced more than 1,400 metric tons of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(68) The factory pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 20 December and to produce 2,500 metric tons of confectionery above the plan by the end of the year.(69)

Recently, the Kazan' Confectionery Factory in the Tatarskaya ASSR put into operation a shop for producing powdered cocoa. The shop is now producing up to 100 kilograms of packaged cocoa daily, but could produce up to 50 metric tons. The Chistopol' Confectionery Factory in the Tatarskaya ASSR is now under construction and is to have an annual production capacity of 2,400 metric tons of confectionery.(10)

The Kazakh SSR food industry is to produce 12 times as much confectionery in 1954 as in 1940. Food industry enterprises of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast pledged to produce 500 metric tons of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(11)

The Frunze Confectionery Factory in the Kirgiz SSR, with an annual production capacity of 2,500 metric tons of confectionery, is to be opened during the fourth quarter 1953.(28)

Fats and Oils Industry

Food enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced more than 19,000 metric tons of vegetable oils above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(14)

New warehouses with a total holding capacity of 48,000 metric tons of seeds and drying rooms with a total daily production capacity of 1,640 metric tons of oleaginous seeds are to be constructed and put into operation in 1953 at oil mills of union-republic subordination. A mechanized warehouse with a holding capacity of 8,000 metric tons at the Poltava Fats and Oils Combine, the second half of the metal elevator at the Rostov Fats and Oils Combine, and a warehouse with a holding capacity of 5,000 metric tons at the Ust'-Labinskaya Oil-Extraction Mill are to be put into operation during the third quarter 1953.(70)

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Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 327 metric tons of vegetable oils above the 1953 plan.(2) As of 27 August 1953, the Minsk Margarine Plant in the Belorussian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 9 months of 1953 and had produced nearly 700 metric tons above the plan. The plant pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 5 December and to produce 1,000 metric tons of margarine above the plan by the end of the year.(3)

Construction of nine warehouses with a total holding capacity of 15,700 metric tons and seven drying rooms with a total daily production capacity of 1,620 metric tons is to be completed during the third quarter 1953 at oil mills of Ukrglavraszhirmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry Ukrainian SSR).(70)

During the first 7 months of 1953, the Zaporozh'ye Fats Combine in the Ukrainian SSR exceeded the plan and increased production 38.1 percent as compared with the same period in 1952. Production of margarine alone was more than 2.5 times as great as 1952 production during this period. The combine is to increase production 30 percent in 1954 as compared with the anticipated 1953 production. The complex mechanization of transportation of finished goods to the warehouse and railroad cars is to be accomplished by the end of 1953. Nutritive value and taste of margarine and cooking fats will be improved by utilizing new types of raw materials, coconut oil in particular. The combine plans to process more whale oil in the future.(66)

In 1952, food industry enterprises of the Moldavian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 476 metric tons of household soap.(5) Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 2,500 metric tons of vegetable oils above the 1953 plan.(21)

During the 1953 season, the Rezina Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR is to produce 700 more metric tons of vegetable oils than in 1952.(71)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 7,000 metric tons of vegetable oils above the 1953 plan.(23)

At present, 11 warehouses with a total holding capacity of 30,000 metric tons are under construction at oil mills of Rosglavraszhirmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry RSFSR). Particular attention should be devoted to the construction during the fourth quarter 1953 of warehouses at plants of the Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts Fats and Oils Trust, at which the shortage of warehouse capacity is felt most severely with regard to sunflower seed storage space. It is also imperative that all nine drying rooms called for by the plan be completed during the fourth quarter 1953.(70)

The Leningrad Fats Combine of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 1,500 metric tons of margarine and 1,000 metric tons of refined oils above the 1953 plan. The Nevskiy Soap Plant, also in Leningrad, pledged to produce 800 metric tons of prime-quality toilet soap above the 1953 plan.(24)

In 1952, soap production in Bukharskaya Oblast of the Uzbek SSR doubled that of 1940 and production of vegetable oils increased 81.1 percent as compared with 1940.(72) The Gizhduvan Oil Mill in Bukharskaya Oblast pledged to produce 300 metric tons of vegetable oils above the 1953 plan.(73)

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Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced 43,000 metric tons of refined sugar above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. The USSR food industry is to produce 3,600,000 metric tons of sugar in 1953 (14), or 30 million more pud than were produced in 1952.(74) The USSR sugar industry is to produce 1,102,000 more metric tons of granulated sugar in 1953 than were produced in 1950.(75)

As of 14 September 1953, plants of Glavsakhar (Main Administration of Sugar Industry USSR) had produced the first million pud of sugar from beets of the 1953 harvest. Of this amount, the Kuban Sugar Plant No 2 produced 120,000 pud; the Zarozhanskiy Sugar Plant (Chernovitskaya Oblast), 30,000 pud; and the Kagarlyk Sugar Plant (Kiyevskaya Oblast), 20,000 pud. Enterprises of Glavsakhar are to produce 30 million more pud of sugar during the 1953 sugar-processing season than were produced during the 1952 season.(76)

Sugar refineries of the Ukrainian SSR produce nearly 75 percent of the total USSR sugar production. Enterprises of the Ukrainian sugar industry pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 28 December and to produce 1,820,000 pud of sugar above the plan by the end of the year.(64) Ukrainian sugar enterprises are to produce 2,800,000 more quintals of sugar in 1953 than were produced in 1952.(77) Ten sugar plants are to be under construction in 1953 in the Ukrainian SSR.(78)

Production capacity of the Volochissk Sugar Plant in Kamenets-Podol'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, is to increase 1.5 times in 1953. The plant is to process 15,000 quintals of beets daily instead of 10,000 quintals.(74)

The Tal'noye Sugar Refinery of the Kiyevskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust, Ukrainian SSR, pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 25 December and to produce 50,000 pud of sugar above the plan by the end of the year.(64)

The Odessa Refinery in the Ukrainian SSR is one of the largest in the USSR. Each day this plant produces 4,200 quintals of refined sugar -- an amount sufficient to load a train of 24 cars.(79)

Many enterprises of the Poltavskaya Oblast Sugar Trust have been reconstructed. The processing capacity of the Veselo-Podol'yansk Plant has been increased by 1,000 quintals and that of the Oktyabr' Plant by 1,500 quintals. By the end of 1953, enterprises of the trust are to produce 3 million more pud of sugar than were produced in 1952.(80) A sugar granulating and refining plant is being constructed in Poltavskaya Oblast.(81)

Sugar plants of Vinnitskaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR are to increase production 38 percent in 1953 as compared with 1950. The plants pledged to produce one million pud of sugar above the plan for the second half of 1953.(82)

During the first half 1953, the Berdichev Sugar Refinery in Zhitomirskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR produced 30,000 quintals of prime-quality sugar.(83)

The Rybnitsa Sugar Plant in the Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 40,800 pud of sugar above the plan for the second half 1953.(84)

The Bekovo and Zemetchino sugar plants in Penzenskaya Oblast pledged to produce 650,000 more pud of sugar during the 1953 sugar-refining season than during the 1952 season.(85) The Pereleshinskiy Sugar Plant in Paninskiy Rayon of Voronezhskaya Oblast, which is to process 12,000 quintals of sugar beets daily, is to be put into operation during the fourth quarter 1953.(86)

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The Dzhambul Sugar Combine in the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce not less than 17,000 quintals of sugar above the plan for the 1953 sugar-refining season.(87)

Tobacco Industry

Of 50 tobacco factories subordinate to Glavtabak (Main Administration of Tobacco Industry USSR), the Stalinabad, Kansk, Baku, Omsk, Armavir, and Gor'kiy tobacco factories failed to fulfill the first quarter 1953 plan. These factories fell short of plan quotas for this period by 190 million cigarettes.(88)

The food industry of the Lithuanian SSR is to produce 200 million cigarettes before the end of 1953.(16)

Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan ahead of schedule and to produce 250 million cigarettes above the plan by the end of the year.(2)

The Moldavian SSR Trust for the Procurement and Processing of Tobacco Raw Materials pledged to produce 80 million long-filtered cigarettes and 217 metric tons of fermented tobacco above the 1953 plan.(21) The Feodosiya Tobacco Factory in the Moldavian SSR produced 46,900,000 cigarettes above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(89)

The Yerevan Tobacco Factory in the Armenian SSR produced more than 400 million cigarettes above the 1952 plan.(48)

Tobacco enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 60 million cigarettes above the 1953 plan.(6)

The Frunze Tobacco Factory in the Kirgiz SSR produced 45 million cigarettes above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(90)

Wine Industry

Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced 1,300,000 decaliters of grape wine above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(14)

Wineries of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 65,000 decaliters of fruit and berry wines above the 1953 plan.(2)

The Moldavian SSR Champagne Combine pledged to produce 20,000 decaliters of champagne wine materials above the 1953 plan.(21)

The Bardar Winery in the Moldavian SSR, which was constructed in recent years, is one of the large mechanized enterprises of the republic. The winery produced 21 times as much wine in 1952 as in 1945. A new shop for producing vermouth is now in operation at the winery. More than 100,000 decaliters of vermouth produced in this shop in 1953 have already been shipped to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Stalino, and other cities of the USSR.(91)

The Kalarash Winery in the Moldavian SSR pledged to process 6,000 metric tons of grapes during the 1953 season and to produce more than 300,000 decaliters of prime-quality wine.(92) The Kotovskiy Winery, also in the Moldavian SSR, is to procure and process nearly 8,500 metric tons of grapes and produce more than 500,000 decaliters of wine materials during the 1953 season.(93)

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The Sachkhere Winery in the Georgian SSR is to receive for processing more than 2,000 metric tons of grapes in 1953.(94)

Three new wineries have been constructed in eastern Georgia, the largest grape-growing area in the republic. These enterprises are to begin processing grapes in 1953. In Avchala, a suburb of Tbilisi, a large winery with an annual production capacity of 1,600,000 decaliters of wine, a champagne combine; and a cognac plant are under construction. Large wineries are under construction in Sagaredzhoyskiy, Kaspskiy, Mayakovskiy, Signakhskiy, and other rayons of the Georgian SSR.(1)

The Kotaykskiy Winery in the Armenian SSR is to store 200,000 bottles of champagne for aging in 1953, as compared with 50,000 bottles stored in 1952.(95)

Wineries of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 100,000 decaliters of grape wine above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. Republic enterprises are to produce 10,000 decaliters of grape juice above the 1953 plan.(6) Plants of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Champagne Combine are to process nearly 115,000 quintals of grapes in 1953, and are to produce approximately 500,000 more liters of materials for champagne wine in 1953 than were produced in 1952.(96) A cognac plant and a winery are being constructed in Baku and a winery is under construction in Shemakh.(6)

Construction of two wineries in the Kazakh SSR is to be started in 1954.(11)

The 1952 wine and vodka production in Bukharskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, was more than four times as great as that of 1940.(72)

A winery is to be constructed in the village of Leninskoye of the Kirgiz SSR in 1954.(13) The Przhval'sk Fruit Wine State Farm Combine was to produce 15,000 decaliters of fruit and berry juices in August 1953, but by 25 August the combine had already produced 28,000 decaliters.(97)

#### Other Industries

The Leningrad Citric Acid Plant pledged to produce 10,000 kilograms of citric acid above the 1953 plan.(24)

Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry USSR produced nearly 8,000 metric tons of food concentrates above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(14) The Leningrad Chemical Food Combine of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 160,000 kilograms of essences, 1,000 kilograms of food coloring, and 500 kilograms of vanilla above the 1953 plan.(24)

In 1952 and 1953, six starch and drying enterprises were constructed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.(8) The Shablykino Starch Plant in Orlovskaya Oblast is now under construction.(25)

Two new tea factories in Okumi and Bileti, Georgian SSR, are to be put into operation during the 1953 season. A tea-weighing factory is being constructed in Avchala, a suburb of Tbilisi.(1)

The Leningrad Vitamin Plants No 1 and No 2 of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 1,505,000 kilograms of ascorbic acid with glucose, 43,000 kilograms of semivitamins [poluvitamin], and 20,000 liters of sweetbrier syrup above the 1953 plan.(24)

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Food industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 200 metric tons of yeast above the 1953 plan.(2) A large yeast plant which is to produce more than 1,000 metric tons of yeast annually is being constructed in Voroshilov of Primorskiy Kray.(9) The Leningrad Yeast Plant pledged to produce 235,000 kilograms of yeast above the 1953 plan.(24)

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